WEST Search History

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DATE: Friday, September 30, 2005

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC; PLUR=YES; OP=OR	
☐	L4	gadd45.clm. and treatment?.clm.	0
☐	L3	gadd45.clm. and administrat?.clm.	0
☐	L2	L1 and gadd45.clm.	2
☐	L1	514/12.ccls.	8784

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:29:11 ON 30 SEP 2005)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:29:26 ON 30 SEP 2005
L1           213 S DEDDDR/SQSP
L2             1 S DEDDDR/SQEP

     FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:29:55 ON 30 SEP 2005
L3           162 S L1
L4             2 S L2
L5            29 S L3 AND GADD?
L6            26 DUP REMO L5 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7            24 S L3 AND GADD45
L8            22 DUP REMO L7 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 E ((WANG, X)OR(WANG X))/AU
                 E WANG X/AU
                 E WANG XIN/AU
L9          1880 S WANG XIN/AU
L10            0 S HARRIS CURTIS/AU AND L9
L11            0 S HARRIS, CURTIS/AU AND L9
L12           23 S HARRIS, CURTIS/AU
L13           23 S HARRIS CURTIS/AU
L14            0 S L13 AND L9
L15            0 S L9 AND GADD45
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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:29:11 ON 30 SEP 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:29:26 ON 30 SEP 2005
L1 213 S DEDDDR/SQSP
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FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:29:55 ON 30 SEP 2005
L3 162 S L1
L4 2 S L2
L5 29 S L3 AND GADD?
L6 26 DUP REMO L5 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l6 20-26 bib abs

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1996:142643 CAPLUS
DN 124:222555
TI Cloning of rat **GADD45** gene and induction analysis following ionizing radiation in vivo
AU Yoshida, Toru; Okazaki, Takashi; Hughes, Paul E.; Schneider, Edward L.; Mori, Nozomu
CS Division of Neurogerontology, Ethel Percy Andrus Gerontology Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, 90089, USA
SO FEBS Letters (1996), 380(1,2), 87-92
CODEN: FEBLAL; ISSN: 0014-5793
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
AB A gene encoded **GADD45** was isolated from rat and revealed four exons along with a p53 binding consensus sequence and a putative AP-1 site in the third intron. This suggests that the rat **GADD45** gene is also involved in the p53 signal pathway related to the G1 cell cycle checkpoint. The rat **GADD45** mRNA was induced within 30 min in liver and increased as a function of γ-irradiation We found that mRNA expression differed substantially in a variety of tissues (brain, liver, kidney, and spleen). The finding of in vivo induction of **GADD45** gene may provide insight into the role of **GADD45** gene in DNA repair.

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1996:13728 CAPLUS
DN 124:256367
TI Cloning of the rat **Gadd45** cDNA and its mRNA expression in the brain. [Erratum to document cited in CA122:210394]
AU Yoshida, Toru; Schneider, Edward L.; Mori, Nozomu
CS Dep. Biol. Sci., Univ. Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, 90089, USA
SO Gene (1995), 166(2), 343-4
CODEN: GENED6; ISSN: 0378-1119
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
AB The errors were not reflected in the abstract or the index entries.

L6 ANSWER 22 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1994:527048 CAPLUS
DN 121:127048
TI Methods for determining the presence of functional p53 in mammalian cells
IN Fornace, Albert J., Jr.; Kastan, Michael B.; Carrier, France
PA United States Dept. of Health and Human Services, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9411533	A1	19940526	WO 1993-US11026	19931112
	W: AU, CA, JP, US				

RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

	AU 9456059	A1	19940608	AU 1994-56059	19931112
	US 5616463	A	19970401	US 1994-288872	19940810
	US 5858679	A	19990112	US 1995-432176	19950510
PRAI	US 1992-974960	A	19921112		
	WO 1993-US11026	W	19931112		

AB Three methods for determining the presence of functional p53 protein in mammalian cells are provided. The first 2 methods comprise measuring either **GADD45** mRNA expression or expression of the **GADD45** protein. In the 3rd method, 2 complementary oligonucleotide sequences found in the 3rd intron of human **GADD45** gene and the sequences can form a hybrid capable of binding to functional p53 protein are employed.

L6 ANSWER 23 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1994:402224 CAPLUS
DN 121:2224
TI The **gadd** and MyD genes define a novel set of mammalian genes encoding acidic proteins that synergistically suppress cell growth
AU Zhan, Qimin; Lord, Kenneth A.; Alamo, Isaac, Jr.; Hollander, M. Christine; Carrier, France; Ron, David; Kohn, Kurt W.; Hoffman, Barbara; Liebermann, Dan A.; Fornace, Albert J., Jr.
CS Lab. Mol. Pharm., Natl. Cancer Inst., Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA
SO Molecular and Cellular Biology (1994), 14(4), 2361-71
CODEN: MCEBD4; ISSN: 0270-7306
DT Journal
LA English
AB A remarkable overlap was observed between the **gadd** genes, a group of often coordinately expressed genes that are induced by genotoxic stress and certain other growth arrest signals, and the MyD genes, a set of myeloid differentiation primary response genes. The MyD116 gene was found to be the murine homolog of the hamster **gadd34** gene, whereas MyD118 and **gadd45** were found to represent two sep. but closely related genes. Furthermore, **gadd34**/MyD116, **gadd45**, MyD118, and **gadd153** encode acidic proteins with very similar and unusual charge characteristics; both this property and a similar pattern of induction are shared with mdm2, which, like **gadd45**, has been shown previously to be regulated by the tumor suppressor p53. Expression anal. revealed that they are distinguished from other growth arrest genes in that they are DNA damage inducible and suggests a role for these genes in growth arrest and apoptosis either coupled with or uncoupled from terminal differentiation. Evidence is also presented for coordinate induction in vivo by stress. The use of a short-term transfection assay, in which expression vectors for one or a combination of these **gadd**/MyD genes were transfected with a selectable marker into several different human tumor cell lines, provided direct evidence for the growth-inhibitory functions of the products of these genes and their ability to synergistically suppress growth. These observations indicate that these genes define a novel class of mammalian genes encoding acidic proteins involved in the control of cellular growth.

L6 ANSWER 24 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1995:310297 CAPLUS
DN 122:210394
TI Cloning of the rat **Gadd45** cDNA and its mRNA expression in the brain
AU Yoshida, Toru; Schneider, Edward L.; Mori, Nozomu
CS Department of Biological Sciences, Ethel Percy Andrus Gerontology centre, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, 90089, USA
SO Gene (1994), 151(1/2), 253-5
CODEN: GENED6; ISSN: 0378-1119
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
AB The rat **Gadd45** (growth arrest and DNA damage inducible) cDNA was cloned and its mRNA induction by γ-ray irradiation examined in the rat brain. The rat **Gadd45** cDNA sequence was highly homologous to the previously published human and hamster cDNAs, and was partially

similar to the 28 S rRNA gene. The mRNA encoding rat **GADD45** was induced in the brain after γ-ray irradiation This finding indicates that **Gadd45** is an inducible gene following the ionizing radiation, not only in cultured cells in vitro, but also in animal tissues in vivo.

L6 ANSWER 25 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1994:184326 CAPLUS
DN 120:184326
TI Cloning and characterization of chromosomal copy of the gene encoding a murine homolog of human **GADD45**, a protein induced by DNA damage
AU Alimzhanov, M. B.; Kuprash, D. V.; Turetskaya, R. L.; Osipovich, O. A.; Borodulina, O. R.; Osovskaya, V. S.; Chumakov, P. M.; Nedospasov, S. A.
CS Inst. Mol. Biol., Moscow, Russia
SO Doklady Akademii Nauk (1993), 333(6), 788-91
CODEN: DAKNEQ; ISSN: 0869-5652
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB The cloning and structural-functional anal. of the genomic copy of the growth arrest and DNA damage inducible gene **gadd45** from mouse is reported. An cDNA of 1.4 kb from a fibroblast L929 clone library corresponded to the cDNA encoded by Chinese hamster and human **gadd45** genes. The mouse insert DNA was cloned in pGEM4 and its sequence was determined by the Sanger method. The transcription start site was examined by computer anal. and was found to be 480 bp upstream of that found in the human and hamster cDNAs, suggesting that the mouse gene uses a noncanonical TATA-like element or that transcription starts at a distal TATA element. A potential CCAAT box, Oct protein binding sites, a CK-2 regulatory region, a SRE, and Sp1 site, and a potential site for oncoprotein p53 were identified in the cDNA.

L6 ANSWER 26 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1991:509459 CAPLUS
DN 115:109459
TI Induction by ionizing radiation of the **gadd45** gene in cultured human cells: lack of mediation by protein kinase C
AU Papathanasiou, Mathilda A.; Kerr, Niall C.; Robbins, Jay H.; McBride, O. Wesley; Alamo, Isaac, Jr.; Barrett, Susanna F.; Hickson, Ian D.; Fornace, Albert J., Jr.
CS Lab. Mol. Pharmacol., Natl. Cancer Inst., Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA
SO Molecular and Cellular Biology (1991), 11(2), 1009-16
CODEN: MCEBD4; ISSN: 0270-7306
DT Journal
LA English
AB The effect of ionizing radiation (x-rays) on the expression of 2 DNA-damage-inducible genes, designated **gadd45** and **gadd153**, was examined in cultured human cells. These genes have previously been shown to be strongly and coordinately induced by UV radiation and alkylating agents in human and hamster cells. The **gadd45** but not the **gadd153** gene is strongly induced by x-rays in human cells. The level of **gadd45** mRNA increased rapidly after x-rays at doses as low as 2 Gy. After 20 Gy of x-rays, **gadd45** induction, as measured by increased amts. of mRNA, was similar to that produced by the most ED of the alkylating agent Me methanesulfonate. No induction was seen after treatment of either human or hamster cells with 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol 13-acetate, a known activator of protein kinase C (PKC). Therefore, **gadd45** represents the only known mammalian x-ray-responsive gene whose induction is not mediated by PKC. However, induction was blocked by the protein kinase inhibitor H7, indicating that induction is mediated by some other kinase(s). Sequence anal. of human and hamster cDNA clones demonstrated that this gene has been highly conserved and encodes a novel 165-amino-acid polypeptide which is 96% identical in the 2 species. This gene was localized to the short arm of human chromosome 1 between p12 and p34. When induction in lymphoblast lines from 4 normal individuals was compared with that in lines from 4 patients with ataxia telangiectasia, induction by x-rays of **gadd45** mRNA was less in the cell lines from this cancer-prone radiosensitive disorder. The results provide

evidence for the existence of an x-ray stress response in human cells which is independent of PKC and which is abnormal in ataxia telangiectasia.